AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the first paragraph on page 1 of the substitute specification with the following paragraph:

Various contraceptive methods have been developed and used in the past. The most widely used methods are mechanical [[/]], such as condoms or IUDs, hormonal (pill) and those of a chemical nature, such as suppositories, creams and foam. Devices have recently been developed for both contraception and family planning which are capable of evaluating the probability of conception on a certain day. A woman's fertility varies over her cycle, so that one egg matures approximately every 28 days to the extent that it is released by the ovary and can be fertilized. The release of the egg is an event known as ovulation. The ovum is fertile for only about 12 to at most 24 hours after ovulation. However, sperm cells are viable in a woman's body for an average of 72 hours or in exceptional cases up to five days. The period of time of maximum fertility therefore begins approximately 72 hours before ovulation and ends approximately 12 hours afterward. All known methods of determining the fertility phase therefore attempt to predict the time of ovulation because the probability of conception is greatest around the time of ovulation. Within a cycle, many parameters vary, such as the woman's body temperature or basal temperature, LH hormone level and the properties and amount of the cervical mucus as a function of the phase of the cycle. On the basis of these parameters, it is theoretically possible to develop methods which will make it possible to determine the point in time of ovulation and thus the fertile days of a woman.

Please replace the last paragraph on page 10 of the substitute specification with the following paragraph:

The terms "[[']]first phase of the [[“]]cycle" and "second phase of the cycle" are understood to mean that the first phase of the cycle is the first period of time from the start of the cycle. This first phase of the cycle includes possible infertile days and the transition to possible fertile days. The second phase of the cycle includes the transition from possible fertile days to possible infertile days after the rise in temperature has occurred (see Fig. 3).

Please replace the last paragraph on page 12 of the substitute specification with the following paragraph:

The quality factor is calculated by the computer program, of the inventive device (ixP2o) and is an indicator of the constancy of the time of ovulation in all measured cycles in the range of 0 to 7. For example, if ovulation always occurs on day 14, then there is a very high quality factor, i.e., a quality factor = 7. 0 [[^ ixP2a]] $\leq$ ixP2Φ < 0.5 yields a quality factor of 7; 0.5 [[^ ixP2a]] $\leq$ ixP2Φ < 1.0 yields a quality factor of 6, etc. A low quality factor is an indicator of a great variation in the time of ovulation. 3.0 [[^ ixP2a]] $\leq$ ixP2Φ < 3.5 yields a quality factor of 1, and 3.5 [[^ ixP2a]] $\leq$ ixP2Φ yields a quality factor of 0.

Please replace the last paragraph on page 15 of the substitute specification with the following paragraph:

The device instructs a second measurement method to be performed 5-10 times per cycle, preferably 6-8 times per cycle, preferably for the saliva test method. Therefore, the display (4) shows a message such as "please perform saliva test," which is accompanied by a signal, e.g., a warning tone. To measure the saliva, preferably morning saliva, the key (8) for the saliva test is depressed and the protective cap (3) above the saliva carrier (2) is removed. Then this carrier (2) is extracted from the device, the surface of the carrier is cleaned briefly with a cloth and a small amount of saliva from the mouth, preferably morning saliva, is applied to the carrier (2). The carrier (2) is returned to the device, preferably after drying the saliva on the carrier (2). The test saliva is backlit and is then compared with reference images, preferably mounted on the back side of the device, as shown in Fig. ~~[2] 6~~ 2, to determine the phase of the cycle on the basis of these images. The measured data is stored in the device by operating the function key (5).

Please replace the last paragraph on page 17 of the substitute specification with the following paragraph:

Fig. 6. Back side of the measurement device

(2) saliva carrier

(10) [[pivotablef]] pivotable adjustable eyepiece

(11) comparative images for the saliva

(12) battery cover